Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1838. No. 917.

From the Baltimore American.

BLACK HAWK--TECUMSEH.

Messrs. Editors: Hearing of the death of the celebrated Sauk Chieftain Black Hawk, I am induced to make you the following communication, which may be interesting to some of your readers:

During a residence of several years in what is now the territory of Iowa, I had many opportunities of seeing and conversing with this noted warrior; and often look back with feelings of great pleasure to the many tokens of good will and friendship that he has frequently bestowed upon me. His lodge was always open to the stranger, and he was ever ready to share that with him which he might most want, either his furs and blankets for a couch, or his corn and venison for a repast. He always spoke in terms of high regard of the whites, saying that in war he fought like a brave man, but in peace he wished to forget that his hand had ever been raised against them. His career as a warrior commenced at a very early age; when he was but fourteen years old, his father, Pawheese, led a war party against the Osages, in which expedition he accompanied him; they succeeded in reaching the village of the Osages, which they attacked, and after a very severe encounter, they routed their enemies and burnt their town. In this battle Black Hawk's father was killed, but he revenged his death by killing and scalping the Osage who had slain him. He was fond of recounting his earlier exploits, and often boasted of his being at the right hand of Tecumseh, when the latter was killed at the battle of the Thames. His account of the death of this distinguished warrior, was related to me by himself, during an evening that I spent in his lodge some winters ago. In the course of our talk, I asked him if he was with Tecumseh when he was killed. He replied—

"I was, and I will now tell you all about it. Tecumseh, Saubinne and Caldwell, two Potawattimie Chiefs, and myself, were seated on a log near our camp fire, filling our pipes for a smoke, on the morning of the battle, when word came from the British General that he wished to speak to Tecumseh. He went immediately, and after staying some time, rejoined us, taking his seat without saying a word, when Caldwell, who was one of his favorites, observed to him, My father, what are we to do? Shall we fight the Americans? "Yes, my son," replied Tecumseh, "*we shall go into their very smoke*—but yout are now wanted by the General. Go, my son, I never expect to see you again." Shortly after this (continued Black Hawk,) the Indian spies came in, and gave word of the near approach of the Americans. Tecumseh immediately posted his men in the edge of a swamp which flanked the British line, placing himself at their head. I was a little to his right, with a small party of Sauks. It was not long before the Americans made their appearance; they did not perceive us at the first, hid as we were by the undergrowth, but we soon let them know where we were by pouring in one or two volleys as they were forming into line to oppose the British. They faltered a little, but very soon we perceived a large body of horse (Col Johnson's regiment of mounted Kentuckians) preparing to charge upon us in the swamp. They came bravely on, yet we never stirred until they were so close that we could see the flints in their guns, when Tecumseh springing to his feet, gave the Shawnee war cry, and discharged his rifle. This was the signal for us to commence the fight, but it did not last long; the Americans answered the shout, returning our fire, and at the first discharge of their guns, I saw Tecumseh stagger forwards over a fallen tree, near which he was standing, letting his rifle drop at his feet. As soon as the Indians discovered he was killed, a sudden fear came over them, and thinking the Great Spirit was angry, they fought no longer, and were quickly put to flight. That night we returned to bury our dead, and search for the body of Tecumseh. He was found lying where he had first fallen; a bullet had struck him above the hip, and his skull had been broken by the butt end of the gun of some soldier, who had found him perhaps when life was not quite gone. With the exception of these wounds, his body was untouched; lying near him, however, was a large fine looking Potawattimie, who had been killed, decked off in his plumes and war paint, whom the Americans, no doubt, had taken for Tecumseh, for he was scalped and every particle of skin flayed from his body.* Tecumseh himself had no ornaments about his person, save a British medal. During the night we buried our dead, and brought off the body of Tecumseh, although we were in sight of the fires of the American camps."

This is somewhat different from the account which is commonly given of Tecumseh's death, yet I believe it to be true; for after hearing Black Hawk relate it, I heard it corroborated by one of the Pottawattimie Chiefs mentioned by him. I asked him if he had ever fought against the whites after the death of Tecumseh. He said not—that he returned home to his village on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Rock River, and there he remained until driven away by the whites in the year 1832. The wish to hold possession of this village was the cause of the war which he waged against the whites during that year. He told me that he never wished to fight, that he was made to do so; that the whites killed his warriors, when they went with a white flag to beg a parley, and after this was done, he thought they intended to kill him at all events, and therefore he would die like a warrior.

In speaking of his defeat, he said it was what he expected; that he did not mind it, but what hurt him more than any thing else, was our government degrading him in the eyes of his own people, and setting another Chief (Keokuck) over him. This degradation he appeared to feel very sensibly. Still he continued to possess all his native pride. One instance that came under my observation, I recollect well, in which it was strongly displayed. He happened to be in a small town in Iowa on the same day in which a party of Dragoons under Captain —— arrived, and in paying a visit to a friend with whom he had always partook of a meal, whenever he stopped at the village, he met the Captain who had been invited to dine. Black Hawk remained, also expecting the usual invitation to stay and eat with them; but when the dinner was ready the host took him aside, and told him the Captain, or rather the white man's chief, was to dine with him that day, and he must wait until they had finished. The old Chief's eye glistened with anger as he answered him, raising the forefinger of one hand to his breast to represent the officer—"I know the white man is a Chief, but *I*," elevating the finger of the other hand far above his head, "was a Chief, and led my warriors to the fight long before his mother knew him. *Your meat—my dogs should not eat it.*" Saying this, he gathered the folds of his blanket about him, and stalked off, looking as proudly as if he still walked over ground that he could call "*my own.*"

Black Hawk possessed, to a great degree, one fine trait which it is not usual for us to concede to the Indian—kindness and affection for his wife. He never had but the one, and with her he lived for upwards of forty years; they had several children, three of whom still survive, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is now one of the most promising young braves of the nation, and bids fair to be one of its most noble men. The daughter is still quite young, and is considered to be the most beautiful maiden belonging to her tribe.

He has now departed on his long journey to join those of his people who have gone before him to their happy hunting grounds far beyond the setting sun. May the Great Spirit grant him a clear sunshine and a smooth path.

*This skin, tanned, and displayed as having belonged to Tecumseh. I have never, however, until now thought proper to undeceive the holders as to the authenticity of their *honorable trophies*.

From the Southern Literary Journal.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Col. Philemon Waters, a native of Virginia, served with Washington in his first campaign against the French and Indians.

He was an active, daring officer, with a head to conceive and a hand to execute the most difficult enterprise. He was in most of the regular actions fought at the south, and in many a partisan affair. He often said, he "never was in a pitched battle, in which he was not defeated." "Eutaw," he said, "was the nearest approach to a victory in such a battle, in which he had ever participated;" but, said he, in the boastful style pardonable in the veteran soldier, "I never fought a partisan affair, in which I was commandant, in which I was not victorious."

At the battle of Stono, he commanded a company, and on the retreat, observing an American field-piece, which the man had abandoned, he ordered his own men to lay hold of the drag ropes, and, in the face of the enemy, succeeded in bringing it off.

He was a Major in Sumter's state troops, and partook largely in all the honors and perils of Eutaw.

After that time he erected a blockhouse on his own plantation, at Water's Ferry, Saluda river, and encouraged the tories, by promises of protection, to come in, lay down their arms, and become peaceable citizens. Many, very many, of the deluded citizens of Newberry and Edgefield, confiding in promises which they believed would not be, and which were not broken, returned to their homes, and became useful men and good citizens.

In some of his partisan affairs he had captured a tory, who by his activity had rendered himself obnoxious to many. On Waters' command uniting with a large party under the command of a superior officer, the latter determined on killing the prisoner; he drew his sword, and rushed forward to strike, but the stern and unbending old soldier, Waters, threw himself between them, and announced to his superior that the prisoner was under his protection, and "should not be harmed." The purpose of vengeance was not abandoned. Waters was peremptorily ordered to stand out of the way! "Africa," said he to his servant, "bring me my rifle!" No sooner said than done. With his rifle in his hand, and with an eye that never quailed, he said to his superior officer, "now strike the prisoner! —the instant you do it, I will shoot you dead!" It is hardly necessary to add that the blow was not struck, and the prisoner was saved.

Major John Caldwell was one of the first settlers of Newberry District. He was a deputy surveyor, and made many of the first surveys on Saluda, Rush river, Mudlick, and Little river. Some idea of the manner of living and scantiness of fare to which the first settlers were subjected, may be formed from a supper made by Major Caldwell, on one of his surveying trips, at the house of Barney Mounts, who was rather better provided with the means of living than his neighbors. The whole supper consisted of "mush (boiled corn meal) and hogshead." During the progress of the Major's attack upon the "mush," his host, with kind and hospitable interest, was constantly exclaiming to his wife, "bring a leetle more of the sock's putter to make the Maj'r's mush go down slickery."

General Levi Casey was an active partisan officer in the revolution. I have heard his courage and presence of mind highly commended. On one occasion, riding alone, as he turned an angle in the road, he discovered a large body of tories in his front. The meeting was wholly unexpected on both sides. Without an instant's hesitation he drew his sword, sprang forward, exclaiming, "Come on, boys," checking his charge, he turned his horse around, and galloped back the way he came, as if to bring on his men. The feint was successful—the enemy prepared for the expected rencontre, and before they were aware of the deception, Casey was in safety.

He was celebrated for his mercy to prisoners. A circumstance illustrative of this came to light during the time he was canvassing for a seat in Congress. His principles had been coarsely assailed by a man of the name of Hogg. Meeting him afterwards at Newberry court house, he said to him, in the midst of their fellow citizens, "These arms (extending his arms) covered and protected you from the swords of my men, when, in the revolution, you were found in a suspected place. From you I expected gratitude, not abuse; but I was wrong—from a hog I ought to expect no more than a grunt."

From the American Temperance Union.

AN ONLY SON.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

I knew an only son, a boy of rare promise; he grew up strong, bold and active, full of spirit and full of enterprise. His parents were opulent and intelligent; their views of life with all its responsibilities were broad and deep;—generous in their affection, they mingled extensively in society, which was ennobled by their influence. They were rich in their domestic joys; their son, their darling son, was a source of the purest delight. There seemed no cause for solicitude for him; no weak points to watch over, to guard and support; he possessed a sound constitution; his intellect and his temper were as fair, free from any defect as were his physical powers; the leading object of his parents, seemed to be to give to every faculty its most vigorous growth, and spread the whole character to its broadest expanse. The youth passed through his collegiate course honorably to himself and his friends; and being inclined to active life, he joined a commercial house in one of our largest cities. Here his prospects were full of promise; he was encircled by friends that were in the full career of prosperity; his natural temper was so fine—so pleasing was he in his general course with the world, that he not only had no enemies, but all his associates would have rejoiced in his greatest prosperity. He *was* prosperous; and apparently forming for himself a permanent home. All who had known him from his youth expected to see him foremost among our rich and honorable merchants; when, suddenly, without any apparent cause, his partnership was dissolved.

The house to which he belonged continued on in an honorable course of business till it had amassed solid wealth; his partners, in no qualification superior to himself, lived on in luxury, pleasure, and all the charities of life; embosomed in friends, and eventually, in retired leisure to cultivate the higher powers of their nature; while this young man, the hope of his parents, went away alone, a prey to the ravages of alcohol;—the wine cup had ruined him. He had strict integrity, he had a capacity for all business, but he fell as a fortress which has long been daily besieged till it is all undermined; a whole garrison on the ramparts cannot save it, it falls headlong, and all is buried in the common ruin. He went home to his distressed parents, but he had too much feeling left to be willing to witness the misery he alone had caused; he fled from his home, and sought a solitude of his own, and there yielded up all his hopes.

He took the dreadful poison till his powers were all destroyed; his memory was broken, his affections were scorched and scathed as by a stroke of lightning, and his reason—he seemed to have none; but at some lucid intervals it would rise in its full strength, goaded on by conscience, that worm that never dies; and gladly would he have taken his hated life; his hand was often arrested by the fear of coming wrath; he died alone, and the cloud of oblivion settled over his memory. His parents never utter his name, they drank to the dregs the cup of bitterness; he passed away, and no trace is left behind;—deep furrows lie hidden in a few hearts, untold to that world which looks on and passes by on the other side.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

UNPUBLISHED PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF VIDOCQ, FRENCH MINISTER OF POLICE.

NO. III—THE SEDUCER.

Pierre Marcel was the cultivator of a small but profitable vineyard, on the banks of the Garonne, a few leagues from Toulouse, where the principal part of his life had been passed in the almost daily occupation of tending his vines, and rendering his little plot of ground the fairest for many a mile around. In early life his wife, whom he had passionately adored, had fallen the victim of a lingering illness, leaving him an only child, a daughter, whom he cherished both for its own and its mother's sake, with unusual tenderness. The little Louise was the solace of his days, and the prattle of her infant tongue sounded to him the sweetest music nature could invent; but when her growing years gave token of equalling her mother's beauty and symmetry of form, his satisfaction was unbounded to think that he alone, without a mother's fostering hand, had reared a flower so lovely. Oft, when working in his vineyard, would he pause as his daughter tript by with fawn like step, and gaze with true affection on his heart's dearest object, whilst in his mind he conjured up bright dreams of the future, and tried to trace her coming years.

A short distance from Marcel's house was the chateau of the Marquis de St. Brie, who was usually resident there with his daughter. The family of the Marquis consisted only of his daughter and a son, an officer in a light cavalry regiment. A friendship more strong than those usually subsisting between persons of different stations in life, had grown up betwixt Louise and Emile de St. Brie, and it had been one of the chief amusements of the latter to instruct Louise in those accomplishments she herself so much excelled in, often remarking, that her pupil was so apt that she should soon have little left to teach her.

The notice taken of his daughter by Mam'selle St. Brie, was most gratifying to the feelings of Marcel, who daily saw her gaining those accomplishments he so much coveted for her, but which he had feared he should be unable to obtain. But few pleasures are unalloyed, and however great might have been the satisfaction he felt at the notice taken of Louise, yet there was but little in the reported attentions of Henri St. Brie, who was staying at the Chateau.

Henri was by nature formed for woman's admiration. He was of that manly dashing cast which so often takes the heart by storm, ere reason has time to bring his tardy succors, and show that the advantages of a handsome person and fascinating manners are totally eclipsed by the blackness of a heart formed in total contrast to the rest. He had been but a few days at the chateau before Louise was marked as the victim of his seductive arts. He foresaw that her simple and confiding disposition would render the acquirement of her affections an easy task; but with all her simplicity, she entertained such high notions of honor, as to make his success rather doubtful; but still he thought that one who had seen but the fairest side of life, could but ill combat against the wiles of one versed in all its deadliest ways.

He sought every opportunity of being in her company, and by a thousand assiduous attentions won his way, imperceptibly, in her affections. He pretended his passions was of that fervent kind which drove every object but respect from his imagination; and vowed, could he but gain her reluctant consent, to make her the future Marchioness de St. Brie. There was but one thing he stipulated; and that was, for the marriage to be performed in private, since he feared his father's anger, unless he could, by degrees, break the circumstance to him. There was so much plausibility in this, that she could not believe he spoke other than the language of truth. The cloven foot had in no one instance as yet shown itself, and she felt convinced his affections were as pure, and as fervent, as her own. She yieleed her consent to a private marriage.

Henri protested she had made him the happiest of men, by her consent; but still there was one thing more, the marriage could not be performed with that secrecy which was so necessary, elsewhere than in Paris. Would she go there? To this she demurred that the absence from her father, without any reasonable excuse, would be the cause of so much anguish to him, that she would not for the world, he should feel; but even this scruple was overcome by the promise of Henri, that on their return her father should be informed of all that had taken place, when the few hours of uneasiness would be more than compensated by the pleasure he would receive on hearing of her happy marriage.

Paris, with all its charms, had less attraction for Louise than her simple home on the Garonne's banks. She lived in the most studied seclusion; passing her melancholy hours in thinking of her father, and what must be his feelings concerning her long-continued absence. She felt she had made but a poor return for all the care and solicitude bestowed upon her. Henri, it was true, had been unremitting in his attentions, and his love appeared still as fervent as ever; but he always evaded the conversation when she pressed him concerning their marriage, and she found herself in a fair way to be a mother, ere she was a wife.

"Henri," said she, one day, "will you fix the day for our marriage? When you consider my situation, your delay is cruel in the extreme."

"Yes, yes, dearest, next week. By-the-bye, has Madame Giran sent home the beautiful shawl I ordered for you?"

"Some time ago; but I have not looked at it; I have been thinking of something else."

"Of what, dearest?"

"Of the time when you mean to fulfil your promise."

"Just look out of the window, dearest, and tell me what you think of the horse I purchased yesterday?"

"Oh, Henri! if you love me, I beseech you name the day; I have been unhappy, very unhappy."

"Now you are beginning to teaee me again."

"Nay, do not say I teaze you; I ask you but to keep your faith with me."

"Really you are more pertinacious than ever; but I cannot stop now, I have an appointment with ——."

"Henri, answered me! Am I to be your wife or not?"

"My wife! why are you not my wife as firmly as you can be such? What are the cold formalities of the world that would give you the right of being called my wife? Would they bring affection? No; they would rather bring abhorrence and disgust. As Louise Marcel, you will ever be to me the dearest object of my heart; but as my wife I could not love you, and will not do that which would make me hate you for ever."

Louise was almost motionless with surprise; it was so different from all he had ever said. These then were his true feelings.

"I thank you, sir," she at length replied, "at least for your frankness. I will be equally so; and since I am not to be the wife, I will not submit to the dishonor of remaining another day as the mistress of Monsieur de St. Brie. We part, sir, this instant for ever."

"Stay, Louise, where are you going!" but ere he had time to stop her, she descended the stairs, and reaching the street, contrived to evade his pursuit.

"Psha!" he exclaimed, "what a fool the girl is; but she'll soon come to her senses, so I'll leave her to herself."

Marcell would not at first give any credence to the report that his daughter had gone with Henri St. Brie. No, no; he was convinced some accident had happened which prevented her return. She was too amiable—too good to listen to such a villain. Bad, even as St. Brie was, he would not rob him of such a daughter, the only hope of his declining years. Could he have the heart to dishonor one so beautiful, so fair? No, no; it was not in human nature to be so black. But months rolled on, and his dear Louise came not; every search and every endeavor to obtain tidings of her had proved fruitless; but amidst all his complaints he never uttered one word of reproach against her. He became altogether an altered man; neglectful of every thing, avoiding the society of his former friends and associates, and scarcely ever going beyond the limits of his own dwelling. It was a cold and bitter morning, in the middle of an unusually severe winter, that he went, more by the force of habit than otherwise, to look after the inmates of his stable. He had his hand upon the stable door, and was entering, when he thought he heard a low moan, he turned round to look from whence it proceeded; and a few steps before him saw a woman lying on the ground partly covered by the falling snow.

"Poor creature," said he, "hast thou lain here during this bitter night; had'st thou been my worst enemy I could not have refused you shelter. Here, let me lift you in my arms, and carry you into the house. Eh! what do I see! Merciful heavens! it is my poor Louise. She is dying fast, and there is no help at hand. Oh! speak to me, Louise! for heaven's sake, speak! Not a look! not a word!"

The distracted father carried her into the house, and by the aid of some warm cordials brought her to herself; it was but to hear the recital of her sufferings and her prayers for forgiveness. She had arrived at her father's house on the preceding evening, but had not dared to enter, and overcome by fatigue and cold, she had fallen where he found her. Her delicate frame was unable to withstand the shock she had sustained, and after lingering a few days, closed her eyes forever on the world, happy in the assurance of her father's true forgiveness.

Marcell had attended his daughter day and night, indulging to the last in the vain hope of her recovery; and even when life was no more, watched her cold corpse with the utmost anxiety to see if it were not death's semblance. But when the last worldly offices were performed, and he found that he was then alone in the world, for weeks he shut himself up in the chamber where she died, refusing to see or speak with any one.

It was some months after the death of Louise that I was sitting in the Tuileries Gardens, watching the crowd of loungers passing to and fro along the principal avenue; amongst those who seemed to attract most attention was Henri St. Brie, upon whose arm was leaning a lady of most exquisite beauty, whom I could not fail to recognise as his wife, to whom he had been married only a few days. He appeared to be relating something which seemed the source of much amusement to both, when suddenly the smile forsook his face, his countenance assumed an air of confusion, and he seemed striving to avoid the sight of something which flashed across him. I turned in the direction in which he had been looking, and perceiving nothing but a poor haggard and emaciated looking man, whose dress bespoke him a native of one of the distant provinces, leaning against one of the trees. His gaze seemed fixed on St. Brie; but though there was a wildness in his look, I could not at the moment divine why St. Brie seemed so agitated by it.

In a short time the man moved away, and I had forgotten the circumstance, when my attention was attracted to another part of the gardens, by a confused noise and gathered crowd. I hastened towards the spot, and perceived St. Brie lying on the ground, covered with blood, and near him stood the man I had before remarked; he had been seized by the bystanders, one of whom had wrenched from his hand a bloody knife. He appeared the most unmoved of all around, gazing with pleasure on the dying agonies of his victim. St. Brie was raised from the ground, but it was clear that a few moments were all that remained to him of life.

"Marcel," faltered out the dying man, "you have indeed avenged your daughter's wrongs. 'Tis true I deeply wronged her, but this ——"

The throes of death prevented the completion of the sentence; but ere life was quite extinct, the loud mad laugh of the man rung in his ears.

"Ah! ah! ah! I have avenged her! Look! look! he sleeps now with my poor Louise. No, no, 'tis false; for she's in heaven, and he—he has gone to join his master."

It would have been a mockery of justice to have tried Marcel for the murder, for it was clear the light of reason had for ever been shut out from him. In his confinement his incoherent ravings were ever of his daughter, whom he fancied near him; but was prevented by the attendants from seeing, and were only ended by death removing him from all his worldly sufferings.

J. M. B.

INFERENCES.

When I see a man frequently about a *Doggery*, I suppose him to be a *Drunkard*.

When I see a man continually loitering about the streets doing nothing—and frequently making sport of the honest mechanic, I consider him a *nuisance*.

When I see a man contiually running in debt and never paying any thing, I believe him to be dishonest.

When I see a man, who always finds fault with every thing and every body, I believe him to be destitute of good principles.

When I see a man who always has something to tell me of an evil nature against some body, I believe him to be a tattler.

When I see a man boasting of his valor, I believe him to be a coward.

When I hear a man boast of his wealth, I believe him to be a pauper.

When I hear a man boast of his religion, I believe him to be a hypocrite.

When I hear a man swear profanely, I am inclined to doubt his assertions.

When I see a man who can but does not take a newspaper, I think him indiscreet and highly censurable.

When I see a young lady who can marry a clever, honest and industrious young man and will not, then I hope that she will live in a state of hopeless celibacy, and at last die an *old maid*.

When I see a young man misbehaving at church, I consider him a disgrace to his associates.

Every branch of knowledge which a good man possesses, he may apply to some good purpose.

HOW TO PAY FOR A FARM.

A man in the town of D———, went, some twenty years ago, to a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H., who was also President of a Bank, stated that he lived on a farm, the home of his fathers which had descended to him by right of inheritance, but this, his only property, worth two thousand dollars, was mortgaged for one thousand, to a merciless creditor, and that the time of redemption would be out in a week. He closed by asking for a loan to the amount of his debt, for which he offered to re-mortgage his farm.

Merchant.—I have no money to spare; and if I could relieve you now, a similar difficulty would probably arise in a year or two.

Farmer.—No I would make every exertion, I think I could clear it.

Mer.—Well if you will obey my directions, I can put you in the way to get the money; but it will require the greatest prudence and resolution. If you can get a good endorser you shall have the money from the bank, and you can mortgage your farm to the endorser for his security. You must pay in one hundred dollars every sixty days. Can you do it?

Far.—I can get Mr.———, for endorser, and I can raise the hundred dollars every payment but the first.

Mer.—Then borrow a hundred dollars more than what you want, and let it lie in the bank; you will lose only one dollar interest. But mind—in order to get along, you must spend nothing, buy nothing, make a box to hold all the money you get as a sacred deposite.

He departed, the note was discounted and the payments punctually made. In something more than two years he came again into the store of the merchant and exclaimed; "I am a free man, I don't owe any man ten dollars; but look at me." He was embrowned with labor, and his clothes from head to foot, were a tissue of darns and patches.—"My wife looks worse than I do." "So you have cleared your farm?" said the merchant. "Yes," answered he, "and now I know how to get another.

Thus, good advice well improved, rescued a family from poverty, and put them in possession of a competency, which we believe they yet live to enjoy. Thus may any one retrieve a falling fortune if he will. And by using the same amount of self denial, and making as great exertions in the way to heaven, we may secure an "inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away.

THE PROFESSOR OF SIGNS,

OR, TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.

In the days of King James the first, the "Solomon" of England, the Embassador from the Kingdom of Spain, in conversation with James, spoke of the difficulties he met with in his intercourse with strangers, and lamented that there were not in the colleges Professors to teach the language of Signs, which should be a universal language among the people of all countries. His Majesty, as much given to the sin of boasting as any man need be, declared that at his college of Aberdeen there was an officer, a Professor, who taught the language of signs. O, said the Embassador, I will go and converse with him. But, said the King, it is a great way off, many hundred miles. If it were ten thousand leagues I will see him. I will start off to morrow. Saying which, he bowed and left the King. James, finding in what a dilemma he had placed himself, immediately wrote to the heads of the college, stating what he had done, and ordering them to prepare immediately for the Embassador's visit, and to get off as well as they could. The professors were bothered at first to guess what to do; but the King's command they dared not disobey; at last they thought of one Geordy, a droll fellow living in the town, who had but one eye, whom they believed would bring them off if any one could. Geordy was accordingly procured, and was duly tutored, wigged and gowned, to prepare for the Embassador. When the Embassador arrived, made known his business, and was ushered with due ceremony into the room where Geordy was; the professors remaining trembling in an adjoining one.

The Embassador, after a brief conversation with Geordy, returned to the room where the college officers were, and declared himself highly gratified with his intercourse with the Professor of Signs. They wished him to give particulars. "When I entered the room, I held up one finger, signifying there is one God. He replied by holding up two, meaning that there were two, the Father and the Son. I held up three, signifying the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. He answered by clenching his hand, signifying that the three were one. (For the Embassador was a "good Catholic," and of course believed in the sublime mystery.)—"I then took from my pocket an orange, signifying that God was good in giving us the luxuries of life. He answered by holding up a piece of bread, signifying that God gives not only luxuries, but the necessaries of life." The Embassador then left the place, and Geordy was called in to give his version of what took place. "The rascal," said he, "don't you think the first provoking thing he did was to hold up one finger, as much as to say you have got but one eye. I held up two fingers to let him know that I thought my one eye as good as his two. He then held up three fingers, to say here were but three between us. I clenched my fist, shook it in his face, and had a mind to knock him down, and would have done it but for displeasing your worships. Well then, to provoke me still farther he held up an orange, as much as to say, "we here, your poor, beggarly, cold country can't produce the like of this." I held up a piece of barley bannock, to tell him I didn't care a d—n for his orange so long as I could get this. But I'm sorry after all, I didn't knock the rascal down, and will do it if he provokes me again."

A Scene in Court.—"I call upon you," said the counsellor, "to state distinctly upon what authority are you prepared to swear to the mare's age?" "On what authority?" said the ostler interrogatively. "You are to reply, and not to repeat the questions put to you." "I doesn't consider a man's bound to answer a question afore he's time to turn it in his mind." "Nothing can be more simple, sir, than the question put. I again repeat it: Upon what authority do you swear to the animal's age?" "The best authority," responded the witness gruffly. "Why such evasion? Why not state it at once?" "Well, then, if you must and will have it," rejoined the ostler with imperturbable gravity, "why, then, I had it myself from the mare's own mouth." A simultaneous burst of laughter rang through the court. The judge on the bench could with difficulty confine his risible muscles to judicial decorum.

A Monster.—A tremendous rattlesnake, found near Huntsville, Ala., is thus described in the Democrat: "Length, 11 feet 9 inches; circumference in the largest part of the body, 19 inches; 9½ inches around the head; 3 inches around the first rattle; 2 around the last; length of the whole series of rattles, three feet eight inches;—number of rattles, eighty-three; length of the two poisonous fangs, two and three fourth inches; weight thirty-seven and a half pounds, and yielding nearly five quarts of oil.

Important Invention.—There has lately been invented, and is now in successful operation in the family of a respected member of the Society of Friends, in Rhode-Island, a very simple machine by which the silk is by one operation reeled directly from the cocoons into sewing silk, and silk twist of a very superior quality, and suitable for immediate use.

Raw silk is now produced in Connecticut at a cost of $1 50 per pound, for which the producer receives a bounty from the state of $1 50, and sells the silk readily at $6 a pound, making a clear gain therefore of that sum for every pound, and the demand is greater than the supply.

Ought not our own state to foster also our citizens by offering similar encouragement to this most important culture? The silk worm flourishes in our country to a perfection and extent unknown, we believe, in any other. As an instance we may cite that the establishment of the Hon. Ambrose Spencer, near Albany, out of one lot of 40,000 silk worms hatched during the present season, but four were lost. By preserving the eggs in a cool place, a cellar, or well, or ice house, of a permanent temperature, they can be taken out any time and hatched whenever the worm is wanted. *N. Y. Star.*

Imprisonment for Debt in France.—A late Paris paper, the *Presse*, gives an account of a singular case of imprisonment in France, which is a striking illustration of the injustice and cruelty of laws authorising imprisonment for debt. There is now in prison in Paris, a man who has just entered his 44th year, and yet is detained for the milk which he drew from his foster-mother's breast. When he was weaned, in 1795, his father owed the nurse 300 francs, which sum was never paid; and when the son became of age, he took the debt upon himself, giving a note of hand for the amount, payable in two years, with interest. At the time the note became due, he was unable to take it up, and it was renewed with the addition of stamps, interest and charges. This process has been continued till the present time, when the accumulated debt amounts to no less than 5,700 francs, besides 1213 francs for costs.

Antideluvian.—At Spookford, New Jersey, (says the Pottsville, Pa. Journal) at the depth of twenty feet, a solid log lying horizontal, and near two feet in diameter, was encountered when digging at a well. Several feet below this, a bed of clam and oyster shells were found, of a fresh and clean appearance as if *just opened*. In the "years before the flood," perhaps a pic-nic party of aborigenes have held their frolic on that very log, and cooked their *bi-valves* Coney Island fashion.

The extent of the revival of trade and travel on the Ohio, may be inferred from the fact that at least *four thousand persons* arrived at Cincinnati in one day, the 14th instant, by the various steam boats.

Billious Fever—A gentleman lately returned from a tour in the West has informed the editor of the Auburn Journal that the Billious Fever raged dreadfully in Illinois. Of fifteen hundred laborers who commenced working on the Illinois and Chicago canal last spring, about five hundred had died of this disease.

Fayetteville Cotton Yarns.—A remarkable circumstance has just come to our knowledge, indicating a great change in the course of trade. A merchant in St. Louis, Missouri, who had purchased at Philadelphia a small supply of Yarns from Mr. Mallett's Factory, in this town, has directed his agent at Philadelphia to forward him a regular supply of 4000 lbs. per month, of the same kind of Yarns. This is not only a flattering testimonial of the excellence of the fabric here manufactured, but is encouraging to those who have already engaged, and are disposed to engage, in manufactures in North Carolina. No better article is ever seen in the market than the N. C. Yarns, as is evidenced by the high price they always command when brought into competition with the inferior article manufactured at the North.

Two years ago nearly very bale of N. C. Cotton was shipped to the North in its raw state, and returned to us in cloths and yarns, all the charges of transportation and manufacture of which, the consumer paid to sustain and enrich the North. *Now*, probably not a bundle of the Northern yarns is brought into the state, whilst a large quantity is exported; and we think the day is not distant, when all the cotton grown in the state will be consumed here, and not a yard of domestic imported, but much *exported*. Speed manufactures! say we. *Fayetteville Obs.*

Pennsylvania Canal Tolls.—The aggregate tolls collected by the State agents for the present fiscal year, ending the 31st ult. amounted to the handsome sum of *nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-two cents*, or nearly a million of dollars.

Market Prices at New Orleans.—In consequence of the great scarcity of flour in New Orleans, owing to the low water in the Mississippi river, the price of that article continued to advance until it reached the enormous rate of *twenty* dollars per barrel—the whole stock in the city being held by one house. On the 6th instant a flat boat arrived with a few hundred barrels, which reduced the price to $15.

Provisions of all sorts were extremely high. Nor was the scarcity confined to that city, if we may judge from the following list of prices which prevailed in the markets at Natchez on the 3d instant: Butter per pound, 87½ cents; Eggs, per dozen, 75; Meal per peck, $1: Cabbages per head, 25; Irish potatoes, per dozen, 50; Onions, do 12½.

The New Orleans Advertiser of 15th instant says—

"It is rumored, that an officer, who held a responsible situation in one of our banks, a few days ago abstracted founds to the amount of thirty or forty thousand dollars from the coffers of the institution, and has not since been heard of.

A convention of persons interested in the culture of Silk, is to be held in Baltimore on the 11th of December next.

South Carolina Notes (the Hamburg and Georgetown Banks excepted) are now received on deposite, and in payment, at the Fayetteville Branch of the Cape Fear Bank.

Six Race Horses were burnt in a stable at Burkville, Kentucky, on the 27th ult. Their names, Van Tromp, Sir Oliver, Culpeper, Wandering Willie, Miss Softly and one other.

THE MORMON WAR ENDED.

The St. Louis papers of the 8th inst. state that the Mormon War had ended, by the surrender of the leaders of the Mormons. On the 28th ultimo, about three thousand men, commanded by Gen. Atchison, of Clay county, made their appearance before the town of Far West, the county seat of Caldwell county, where the Mormons were entrenched. Upon their approach the Mormons hoisted a white flag, which was shot down by Capt. Bogard, but was immediately replaced. Gen. Atchison then sent a message, with a view to learn their wishes and intentions, when *six* of the leaders avowed their willingness to surrender, in the expectation that the Momons should be unharmed. The surrender was accepted; and the individuals put under guard. Their names are Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, George Hinkle, Lyman Wight, Perley P. Pratt, and Mr. Knight. The Mormons assembled at Far West, comprised 700 men under arms. Of this number, a small body of 150 retreated and pursued their way to the northern frontier.

On the day after the order of Gov. Boggs, directing the *expulsion* or *extermination* of the Mormons, was received by Gen. Atchison. Disgusted with such a command, he immediately resigned his office, and retired. Subsequent to this, it is reported that a number the Momons were set upon and murdered.

From the accounts which are now received, it appears to us that the poor deluded Mormons are "more sinned against than sinning" in the matter of this war—and that their great *error* was in settling down on some of the richest lands of the state, and that in the defence of their right to them, against the avarice of others, they were forced to take up arms.

CANADA AFFAIRS.

From the Kingston Chronicle of November 14.

On Sunday evening at 11 o'clock, the steam packet Coburg, Capt. Herchmer, left this port and proceeded to Sacket's Harbor. On her arrival it was found that every one was acquainted with the fact that the American steam boat United States, having on board a large number of armed men, had proceded thence down the river through the American channel. Also, that two schooners full of patriots were waiting near Carleton Island for her to tow them to Prescott. The United States left Sackets at 4 o'clock P. M. At 3 o'clock A. M. the following morning Colonel Worth, with the steamer Telegraph, went to Carleton Bay and made a strict search—found only some unseaworthy vessels, and a few peaceable inhabitants.

After this, the "Queen" joined the Coburg at Gananoque, and both proceeded to Prescott, where, it would appear, an unsuccessful attempt was made, at 4 P. M., on Monday, to land the patriot force, of upward of 600 men. This force proceeded down about two miles below Prescott, where they effected a landing, and fortified themselves in a strongly built windmill, and several stone and wooden houses adjacent.

On Tuesday the 13th, a severe engagement took place between this force, and 300 British regulars and some militia. It commenced at 8 A. M. and lasted seven hours. The battle took place about a mile blow Prescott—the Patriots having possession of several stone buildings. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The British, however, sustained by far the heaviest loss. Col. Young, the British commander, was among the killed, his body being pierced with seven balls. The British were twice repulsed by the Patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcements, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

From the Sackett's Habor Journal Extra.
November 18.

The steamer Oneida, just arrived, brings the following sad intelligence:

On Friday the 16th inst. the Patriots at Windmill Point were attacked by about 1000 British on land, and 4 armed steam boats—the British planted a heavy battery within 150 or 200 rods of the mill, fired with such effect that their balls passed entirely through the stone buildings—the fight lasted something more than an hour, when the Patriots surrendered to the number of about ninety—the rest having been killed in the action or taken prisoners previously. The prisoners were all taken to Kingston on board the armed steam boats.

William Johnson was taken yesterday, about two miles above Ogdensburgh, and is now in custody of the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Garrow, on board the steamer Oneida. Mr. Birge, the Patriot General, is also in custody of the Marshal. The small steamer Paul Pry has been seized by the Government, and was towed in by the Oneida.

CHINA.—Canton dates to June 2 have been received. Among the most interesting items, the Commercial Advertiser gives the following:

Infanticide.—The Press of June 2d contains a proclamation addressed to the people of Canton, by his Excellency Ke, against the sin of infanticide. It is a curious document. The Lieut. Governor states that in the province of Canton the drowning of female children is common and that both rich and poor run into this practice! The poor, he says, destroy their female children, because of the want of means for their support. The rich destroy them because they think such slender things can never be raised to important posts in the household.

The Governor goes into a feeling argument against the practice, and gravely assures the people that their own mothers were once infant females; that they are indebted for their own bodies to the existence of females: and that the destruction of female infants is nothing less than the slaughter of human beings. He admonishes them to desist from the practice, and threatens punishment if they disobey his command.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

New York, November 19

The North Carolina Standard Extra, I see, is making a great hubbub about Whig Northern Abolition, &c. The Southern Whig press ought not to forget that Locofocoism in the North strikes at the very root of all society in the South. Democracy here means the *largest* liberty, *universal* equality—utter *abolition* of ALL distinctions in society. The Fanny Wrights, the Riells, the Paul Grants, the Mackenzies, the O'Connell guards of Mr. VAN BUREN here, *must* be abolitionists. The Evening Post is the Government organ here. The Boston Advocate, another Government organ, is an abolition paper. The Van Buren-Patriot-Locofoco, Mr. SMITH, just elected in the northern district of Vermont, over whom the Globe will be shouting anon, is an abolitionist. A. H. EVERETT, whose defeat in Massachusetts the Globe mourns over, is an abolitionist. Abolition in the North includes both parties. But the security of the South is in the Whigs, for *they* are the defenders of society as it is, under the Constitution. They are the Conservatives in opposition to the destructive principles of Locofocoism, which is for *levelling* every thing, *equalizing* every thing, *amalgamating* every thing. They are men who have a stake in society, and tremble over convulsions. If the South now sows Locofoco wind in the North, it will reap the whirlwind, as we reaped it, when MINO demolished flour stores, or led his "rabble rout" to overthrow public meetings in the Park. Law, law, law, is the call of the Whigs. What better rally-cry can the South have than the Constitution and the Laws? We of the North, however, understand such articles as that in the North Carolina Standard—we who have lost four or five Members of Congress in this state by the intrigues of the Van Buren Regency in Albany with the Abolitionists, as in Oneida county, and who came near losing all, as in Ohio, are not to be humbugged. We trust the South is not to be. The only party the Constitution, as it is can rely upon in the North for defence at all points, is the Whig *Conservative* party. We wish to keep the Constitution GEORGE WASHINGTON bequeathed us and such laws as *he* approved. The Locofocos want expedients, experiments—reforms of all sorts, ending in anarchy which, says the late address from Faneuil Hall, is "*but a state of transition*"

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 29.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Much of the time of both houses was occupied, from Wednesday to Saturday, in balloting for engrossing clerks, which resulted in the choice of Thomas L. West of Raleigh, Gould Hoyt of Pitt, and James M. A. Drake of Randolph.

The usual standing committees were appointed, and rules of order adopted, but very little progress was made in the despatch of public business.

Joseph White, Senator from the county of Anson, and J. A. D. M'Neill, member of the House of Commons from Moore, have resigned their seats, in consequence of ill health, and writs were issued for new elections, to be held on Monday, the 3d of December.

Communications were received from committees on behalf of the directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and of the citizens of Wilmington, inviting the members of the General Assembly to visit the town of Wilmington, and inspect the works and progress made on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and partake of the hospitality and civilities of the citizens. These communications were referred to a joint select committee; in their report, the committee recommended the acceptance of the invitation, which was concurred in by the Senate, but negatived by a large majority.

The Message of the Governor was transmitted to both branches of the Legislature on Thursday, which was read, and ten copies ordered to be printed for each member. We have not yet been able to procure a copy of the message, but understand from the Register that it is of great length, and will fill, probably twenty columns of that paper. We find, however, a portion of it in the Register of Monday, which we give to our readers to-day, and shall endeavor to give the whole of it in our next.

Upon giving the votes last week for Speaker of the Senate, the Standard appended a note in which Mr. Carson is represented to have said: "During the electioneering campaign in his county, he had taken strong ground against a National Bank, and that his vote for Gen. Wilson, had been given on principle, under an impression that Col. Joyner was in favor of a National Bank, but that he was now assured that such was not the case, and that Col. Joyner was opposed to any such an institution, and that he would therefore vote for him."

To which the Standard added, somewhat indelicately: "So that it would seem Col. Joyner is with us, upon the principle of opposition to a National Bank, and that the Bank Whigs are likely to lose his companionship. We have all along supposed, that Col. Joyner's opinions might probably be changed, by the strong democratic current, which swept over Halifax at the last election."

This has brought forth the following dignified and spirited reply from Col Joyner:

To the Editors of the Raleigh Register:

I have read in the last Standard, the comments of the Editor, on the remarks purporting to have been made by Mr Carson, of Rutherford, when about to cast his vote for Speaker of the Senate on Tuesday. These comments make it proper that my position in relation to a Bank of the United States should be distinctly understood. I am satisfied of the constitutional power of Congress to establish a Bank of the United States, and as to the expediency of creating the late Bank of the United States, I entertained no doubt. Independent of the important services rendered the Government by that Bank, I know it to have been eminently useful in equalizing exchanges, and establishing a perfectly sound and wholesome currency throughout the country, and I regret, and the country has abundant cause to regret, that the Act of Congress, rechartering it, was not permitted to become a law. But inasmuch as that institution had gone out of existence, and several of the States of the Union had since established, and were about to establish Banks with large capitals, which able and distinguished financiers believed would be competent to perform for the country all the valuable services of a National Institution, I prefer that a fair trial should be made with them, and that until this trial should be given, (under all the circumstances which should have influence in deciding the question) I should be unwilling to see Congress create a Bank of the United States. If these services can be performed by State Banks, with branches as contemplated, of which I am somewhat doubtful, I should refer them to a National Bank. If the experiment fails, I shall have no alternative but to return to my former position in favor of a Bank of the United States, properly guarded and restricted.

Having thus accomplished the principal purpose I had in view, it may be proper for me to say, that since my arrival in Raleigh, I have had no communication with Mr. Carson, directly or indirectly, on the subject of a Bank of the United States, or on any other subject whatever, and that at the moment his name was called to vote on Tuesday, as he had voted against me on two previous occasions, I had not the most distant expectation he was about to change his vote in my favor. Indeed, so certain was I that the result of the voting then progressing would be the same as it had been, I proposed to the gentleman who was run in opposition to me, that we should both retire from the Senate Chamber when the next trial came on, to which he readily assented. I was afterwards informed that a gentleman who knew my sentiments on the subject of a Bank of the United States, in a conversation with Mr. Carson, stated them to be substantially, as I have already done, which I suppose induced him to vote for me, but of this conversation, I had no knowledge whatever, when his name was called to vote. A. JOYNER.

November 22, 1838.

The Cane Creek Cotton Factory.—We are gratified to be able to contradict, in part, the report of the destruction of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, inserted in our paper of the 15th instant. The Factory remains uninjured; it was a small grist mill and cotton gin attached to it that were destroyed. Nearly their whole supply of cotton, we understand, was consumed; whole loss estimated at about three thousand dollars.

A stalk of corn has been left at our office for the inspection of the curious, which has on it *eight* ears. It is denominated the Baden Corn, and was grown on the plantation of Edwin Holt, esq. of this county. In appearance it answers very well to the description of the Chinese Corn mentioned in our paper a few weeks since.

Mr. Crain's Beet beaten.—We were presented last week, by our friend Mr. Allen Parks, with a Beet measuring 20½ inches in circumference. Another of still larger dimensions, and weighing 15 pounds was on its way to our office, but was stopped by a lover of good things, and did not reach us.

It gives us pleasure to notice these favorable results of labor. When it is seen that a proper system of manuring and culture will add so greatly to the productions of our soil, it is not a little remarkable that more attention is not devoted to our gardens; especially when good vegetables add so much to the comforts of good living.

The steam ship Liverpool, about which great anxiety had for some days existed, we learn from Poulson's Advertiser, arrived at New York on Friday morning last, 16 days from Cork, where she had put back. This ship had on board 51 passengers, among whom was Mr. John Van Buren, son of the President, and her non-arrival had given rise to an apprehension that some disaster had befallen her. In consequence of which a revenue cutter was despatched by the Collector of the port of New York, and another from Boston, in search of her, and to afford relief if needed.

The *Anti-Masonic National Convention* which recently met at Philadelphia, finished their labors by nominating WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, as a candidate for President of the United States, and DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. Six states were represented in the Convention, viz. Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The Georgia Journal states that the Hon. Alfred Cuthbert has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on the 17th instant, to meet again on the 15th of January next.

Mr. Southard has been elected Senator in Congress, from New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was, for Southard, 36; Mahlon Dickerson, 24.

A report is in circulation that the Legislature of Alabama have passed a resolution instructing their Senators to vote against the sub-treasury bill, if again presented.

We understand, says the Army and Navy Chronicle, that instructions have been transmitted from the War Department to Major General Scott to repair to the northern frontier, and assume the command of our military forces in person, as soon as his presence in the Cherokee nation can be spared. It is probable he will pass on his route, through Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Governor's Message.

We find in the Raleigh Register of Monday the following interesting portion of the Message of the Governor, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

President Jackson made a systematic attack upon the credit system. He declared "that all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break;" he attacked and put down the United States Bank; and cast distrust and odium upon the issues of all banks, by his circular requiring the payment for lands in specie. This gave warning to merchants, bankers and capitalists, who, with the instinct of self preservation, trimmed their sails to the coming storm, husbanded their resources, called in their means, and reaction and ruin commenced.

The public treasury had been deposited with a few local banks, and, with the hopes of healing the wound which he had inflicted upon the commerce and credit of the country, the President determined on the Pet Bank system. This he promised should answer all the purposes of the Bank of the United States, unattended with its evils and dangers. While the deposites continued to accumulate, these promises seemed in the way of fulfilment, and the President congratulated the public on his success; yet the reaction went on; a wound had been given to public confidence which the healing powers of the President could not reach; produce was pressed into market, and the price declined; stocks went down, property changed hands at reduced prices; the banks curtailed, and in turn were pressed for the payment of their debts; the deposites were withdrawn, a further curtailment was necessary; no hope of relief remained; confidence was destroyed, business paralized, and the suspensions followed with all its train of bankruptcy and ruin. The local Banks, in their turn, were discarded and denounced as unworthy the confidence of the government or people.

They have terminated a series of ill digested and pernicious experiments—a vacillating policy of wretched expedients; taxing to pay off the public debt and to protect home manufactures; establishing a Bank of the United States at one moment, and putting it down as unconstitutional at the next; creating a high protective tariff to-day and destroying it to-morrow; collecting a surplus revenue *from* the wants of the people; patronizing, caressing and stimulating into madness and folly the Banks of the States, and then denouncing them for failing to accomplish what no rational being could have expected from them. They could not regulate the exchanges, and it was equal folly to expect that they could withstand the shock, which a flood of circumstances beyond their control drove upon them. They were compelled to suspend payments, until time placed another crop in market to remit the balances of European creditors, and to repair losses at home.

My confidence in our local Banks is not impaired. They have suffered with the country generally, been unfortunate, perhaps imprudent; but they are the arms of our credit system, and with the improvements and limitations which experience has suggested, they are essential to us, and ought to be sustained. The Banks of this State, from a comparative examination of their condition with the institutions of the other States, stood at the period of the suspension in a very favorable position; and I was impressed with the opinion that they, if any, could have sustained their payments throughout the pressure. But then able managers, who knew their situation best, believed otherwise, and they followed the general example. They have again, with laudable alacrity, followed in the resumption, and now meet their payments in specie.

Soon after the suspensions of the banks, the Legislatures of several States were convened to arrest, if possible, the downward course of things, and to afford such relief as circumstances might demand. Under such respectable examples, and at the suggestion of many respectable citizens, I deemed it due to the people to summon the Council of State to advise with me as to the course which it would be best to pursue. After viewing the situation of the Banks and the wants of the community, a convention of the General Assembly was not deemed necessary. It was believed that no assistance could be afforded these institutions consistent with the rights of the people, and that ample protection was afforded the community, by the penal clause of the charters, allowing 12 per cent. interest on refusing to redeem their notes.

The sympathy of our citizens with the sufferers of the times, even to the hunted banks, is strong evidence of its liberality, forbearance and right-mindedness. Demands were seldom made, and of very inconsiderable amounts. Few were found, Shylock like, to require the pound of flesh; for the position of the banks was looked upon as a calamity rather than a crime.

The Bank of the United States having been put down by one President, and pronounced unconstitutional by the present incumbent; the local banks having been denounced and discarded, no alternative, unfortunately, is left the President but to devise some new system as the fiscal agent of the government. This has been announced to the public under the imposing title of the "Independent Treasury," and has been twice recommended to Congress, and as often rejected by that body, though composed of a majority of his partisans. They had the best sources of information, and ample opportunities to investigate the subject fully. It has certainly been very elaborately discussed at two sessions, and rejected under circumstances which would seem to demand the acquiescence of every republican, who holds the doctrine that a majority ought to rule. But it is not submitted to; every exertion has been made, and is still making by the immense influence of Executive patronage, to reverse this twice decided question. An appeal has been made to the people, the subject has been carried into our State elections, and the public mind vexed with it, from the elections of our constables to that of the executive. It has been made the test of democracy itself. Grave Senators and honorable Representatives have taken the stump at elections, at barbecues and dinner tables in defence of it. The cupidity of creditors has been appealed to in support of it. They have been invited by the Secretary of the Treasury to protest his own drafts on the banks when specie was refused, in order to make them equivalent to specie and available in the market at a high premium, to pay custom house duties. This is no fiction, it is a fact; and the government has been dishonored by her own officers for a petty reward of profit on the salaries they are receiving from her bounty. The honorable members of Congress were proffered specie by a circular of the Secretary in the payment of their compensation. With such inducements, incentives and appeals, we would not be astonished to see this new dictee become the law of the land against the dispassionate wishes of the people.

I understand the "Independent Treasury" to mean, reduced to its naked proportions, the appointment of new Agents by the government, whose duty it will be to receive the public duties from the *people in gold and silver* only, keep it in safes and vaults, and pay it out to the salaried officers and others in coin only, rejecting the use of banks as depositories and their notes as a medium of payment, whether convertible into specie or not.

This measure I consider wrong in principle. No state government would be sustained in exacting from the people coin only in the payment of taxes, land sales and entries, nor could individuals be tolerated in a course so odious and oppressive.

The employment of gold and silver only, in all transactions between the government and people, if practicable at all, would be inconvenient and expensive. But the impracticability of conducting the business of the country with a specie currency only, is not denied. We must then necessarily have a mixed currency of specie and bank notes—the one, according to the Independent treasury doctrine, for the government, and the other for the people; and they must come in conflict. The refusal of the government to receive the people's currency must depreciate it or produce a constant drain upon the banks, which must destroy their usefulness.

On the score of safety, the Independent Treasury is to me particularly objectionable. Few of us are ignorant that the officers of the United States are appointed more frequently from political considerations than from intrinsic merit, and too frequently from noisy demagogues, who are always the most forward and pertinacious applicants for office. The deposites in the local banks must, from their nature, be more secure than with such officers. They are guaranteed by the capital of the bank, and the watchful eye of self-interest is perpetually upon them. I speak chiefly in reference to the officers and the management of the banks of this state; and from personal knowledge, I am very certain that no sub-Treasury can be organized with which I would so confidently intrust my personal funds as with our banks.

But this sub Treasury scheme must increase the number of officers, and the patronage of the general government, already swollen beyond all proper limits. I have an insuperable objection to seeing the agents of the government spread over the states, with the control of money or power of any kind, to operate on our habits, manners and feelings, or to influence our elective franchise. We have already a Mint without coin, an Arsenal without need, Collectors and hosts of Custom House Officers, at all our ports of entry, and Post Masters, like the locusts of Egypt. They form a phalanx, which no patriot can contemplate without just apprehension, or think of increasing without dismay.

Some advocate the scheme, because in its operation, it will be hostile to the local banks: and that, in their natures, they are antagonistical, and cannot exist together. Are we prepared for the destruction of our banks, and, with them, of our trade and enterprise? Are we willing to witness a reduction in the value of our property of one half or more? Destroy our banks, and we will witness this, or the humiliating alternative of being sustained by foreign capital.

We are told that the Independent Treasury will relieve the South from the shackles of Northern trade—enable her to establish a direct intercourse with foreign countries—build up her markets, and unite the whole south in trade, interest and feeling. Nothing surely was ever more fallacious. Did its *northern projectors* originate it with this view, or do they now sustain it upon such motives? Hardly, gentlemen.

These shackles of northern trade, of which we have latterly heard so much, proceed from causes not so easily overcome. The north is much indebted to her natural advantages, but she owes more to the liberal employment of the credit system. This enabled her, at an early period, to commence a generous rivalry with European commerce and manufactures. This furnished her the means of ship building—called her manufactories into being, improved her navigation and constructed her roads and canals. These improvements soon reacted upon industry, gave facilities to the farmer, encouragement to the mechanic, and employment to labour of every description. These objects (except commerce) were greatly fostered by the war, subsequently by the tariff, and afterwards by the money thrown into circulation by the payment of the public debt.

Our course was vastly different; our energies were directed to the quiet pursuits of agricultural life. Always fearful of overbanking, we employed the credit system for no valuable improvement; our trade was originally mostly with Europe; there we shipped our products, and received in return, manufactured goods to supply all our wants. Gradually, however, our trade began to be transferred to the north. We began to find that there we could meet with foreign goods imported in northern vessels and by northern capital, which added to their own manufactures, of great extent and variety, and actually cheaper in price, than we had been importing directly; because they better understood the wants of our trade, had spare capital, and could adapt a small assortment to our convenience. Hence the transfer: but the north also consumes largely of our raw material, which renders the trade reciprocally beneficial to us.

Our merchants are a calculating and pains taking class; depend on it, they have made their calculations in *figures*, and find their profit in a northern over a direct European trade, or the present state of things had never existed. The city of New York possesses natural advantages so greatly superior to any other port in the United States, that she has not only the trade of the South, but of nearly all the Northern and Eastern States in a greater or less degree.

To build up home markets is certainly highly desirable, and of primary importance; but it cannot be effected by *Conventions*. Their collected wisdom may devise the means, but they must be such means as have before produced the same results—such as have enabled the North to compete with Europe. We must extend the credit system—afford the means to erect manufactories, to build ships, to improve our navigation, to open canals and construct turnpikes and rail ways, to improve and use our water power, and to work the mines of ores and minerals with which our state so richly abounds. And we must do what is of paramount importance, erect Seminaries of Education, to qualify our children the better to improve our natural advantages, to keep the children of the wealthy at home, and avoid the extravagant expense and the uncongenial habits which they acquire abroad. We must encourage our own mechanics, and import nothing that we can make at home; and finally, we must do as our brethren of the North do, stay at home ourselves; except when profit or business takes us abroad, and cease to spend our time and substance in idleness and extravagance.

We should forbear to cultivate sectional and geographical feelings. There is danger in it. It is enough to keep the line of rights and attachments between the state and General governments separate and distinct. The object of our compact was trade, friendly intercourse, and strength of numbers; and I should learn with regret the incipiency of any measure that would tend to plant a bitter rivalry or angry alienation between the North and South. We have but one peculiar southern interest to guard, and that is sufficient to bind us together with chains of adamant. We look with confidence to the Constitution for protection there; and when that fails, the south, as one man, will know how to protect herself.

A circulating medium of uniform value and in sufficient amount, is the great desideratum of our extensive and enterprizing confederacy. It is the life-blood of the various branches of our spreading industry—of our agriculture, commerce, trade, manufactures and internal improvements of every description; and is rendered more essential to our welfare by the extent of our Union, the variety of our soil and climate, and of our people, differing almost as much in wants, habits and manners. This all-important circulation, I apprehend, cannot be supplied without the credit and protection of the Federal Government, exerted, either directly, in the establishment of a National Bank; or, indirectly, under proper regulations in favor of the banks of the state.

A National Bank being considered unconstitutional by the present Chief Magistrate, cannot, of course, be established during his term of office, unless a constitutional majority can be obtained to control the veto power, of which I confess I entertain no hope. The necessities of the country have twice called such an institution into being; and under the auspices of our most enlightened and patriotic statesmen, it fully realized the expectations of its friends and supplied the wants of the country. Still, it has been made the stalking horse of the demagogue, and made to bear upon all our elections, from the elevated Chief Magistrate down to the humble constable; and yet, so impressed was the country with its utility, that, despite of the popularity of the late President, who was opposed to it, it was re-chartered by Congress by decided majorities, and fell a victim to the veto power. The constitutionality of its establishment seems to be a question never to be settled; and if the scenes of its re-charter are always to be acted over and the public mind excited and disturbed by the misrepresentations and agitations of corrupt partizans, it may well be questioned whether the advantages of such an institution, highly as I value it, are not countervailed by the improper uses to which its enemies basely prostitute it. Under such circumstances, with no national currency and our exchanges deranged, with no hope of action by the general government, it becomes our duty to search out a substitute for the National Bank.

My preferences are with the Banks of the states; and I ask your attention to, and your candid consideration of, my reasons. The first chartered banks in the country are yet in existence and in good credit, and no one within my knowledge, of respectable standing, has ever been refused a recharter when applied for. National politics have never entered into their management; and their contractions and expansions can never affect the business of the country like a National Bank of large capital, ramifying into many states.

A considerable reformation, alteration and improvement would be necessary, however, in order to make the local Banks meet my views. They are at present too numerous; their capitals generally too small; and the variety of their notes so great that it is almost impossible to fix upon the memory the character of the signatures and vignettes, so as to avoid the danger of forgeries. Some of their locations are inconvenient as depositories. It will inevitably lead to rivalry and dissatisfaction, jealousies, and more than all, to a depreciation of the issues of the rejected banks.

I propose, then, that our state lead the way in the reform of our banking system, and respectfully recommend the chartering of a bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars, allowing the existing banks to subscribe all their capital stock into it; the remaining stock to be taken by individuals—&c. &c.

[The Governor here goes into a detailed explanation of his plan, which we will not do injustice to, by attempting an analysis of it, but will give it in its proper connection next week.]

The following proclamation of the President, called forth by the unlawful interference of our citizens in the Canada disturbances, meets with the decided approbation of good men of all parties.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given to them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation: And whereas, information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating, for the same purpose: And whereas disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: And whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbor for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations:

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States, neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own Government; upon every officer, civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government—by his regard for the honor and reputation of his country—by his love order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment, every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other Powers of the world.

And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left reproached by every virtuous fellow citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the sixty-third of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

The United States Exploring Expedition sailed from Madeira about the 24th of September, for Rio.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 22d inst. by J. A. Ray, esq. Mr. JOHN STEWART to Miss NANCY THOMPSON.

Obituary.

Died, in this vicinity, last evening, from the effects of a severe burn received some time since, Miss ELIZABETH BAIN, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Bain.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
29 Thursday,	7 6	4 54	
30 Friday,	7 7	4 53	
1 Saturday,	7 7	4 53	
2 Sunday,	7 8	4 52	
3 Monday,	7 8	4 52	
4 Tuesday,	7 9	4 51	
5 Wednesday	7 9	4 51	

Full 1 7 7 after.
Last 8 9 31 after.
New 17 2 31 morn
First 24 1 15 after.

Military Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers attached to the 47th Regiment that an election will be held on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at Hillsborough, to elect a Major General for the 3d Division of North Carolina Militia, agreeable to the Militia Law.

E. G. MANGUM, Col.
November 29 47—

Military Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers attached to the 48th Regiment, that an election will be held on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at David Mebane's, Esq. to elect a Major General for the 3d Division of North Carolina Militia, agreeable to the Militia Law. It is hoped that a sufficient number of Officers will attend to form a quorum for Court Martial.

THOS. JONES, *Col.*
November 29. 47—

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!
Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S
WEEKLY MESSENGER

IS published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a Beautiful Texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, *or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars*. Its contents embraces every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months its circulation has extended to *over 30 000 Subscribers!* And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artizans, Agriculturists, Merchants, Manufacturers and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!! Affording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of One Dollar! The Biographies of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued, together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant and entertaining Selections from the British Periodicals, Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!

A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year!

Two Dollars in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year!

One Dollar will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

☞ Post-masters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Culturists of Burlington, N. J., as a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Concordance, Index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper—containing upwards of eleven hundred pages accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. ☞ Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!!

☞ ANOTHER!! ☜

☞ For Forty dollars in current Bank bills sent to the publisher free of postage he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

☞ ANOTHER!!! ☜

☞ For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages and embellished with spirited wood engravings, handsomely bound.

☞ The SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Multicaulis—it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

☞ At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, *the paper is invariably discontinued* unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be *post paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ Editorial brethren who favor us with as many insertions of this advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1838.

Savia Stanford and others, vs *Thomas Snipe's Ex'r. and others.* } Petition for Legacy.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Travis and Adeline his wife — Faulkland and Sarah his wife, Abner Smith, Stanford Smith, and Minerva Smith, defendants in this petition, live out of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that said absentees, defendants, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said petition will be heard *ex parte* and taken *pro confesso* as regards them.

Witness,
JAMES H. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*
Price Adv'g $4 50. 47—

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their Stock of GOODS to Chapel Hill—where, with the addition of a large supply from New York this Fall they are enabled to offer to the public a large and well selected Stock of Goods which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Those who wish to buy their goods at very low prices are invited to call.

CAVE & HOLLAND.
Chapel Hill, Nov. 29. 46—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call on J. C. Holland, at their old stand in Hillsborough, and make immediate settlement, as he wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of their Books, and the time allotted for that purpose will not admit of much delay.

HUDSON M. CAVE.
JAMES C. HOLLAND.
Hillsborough, Nov. 20. 46—

Notice.

THE Firm of LATIMER & MEBANE is dissolved, and it is necessary to close the concern. We wish all those indebted, to call and settle their Notes and Accounts immediately with James Mebane or Wiliam Nelson, who are authorized to settle the same. Indulgence cannot be given.

C. M. LATIMER,
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.
November 7. 44—

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, early this morning, a bound boy by the name of MORRIS SHARP. He is about 15 years old, and very small. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered.

SOLOMON FULLER.
November 8 44—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me and by Margaret Murdock, for certain purposes therein named, I proceed to sell, at public sale for cash, on Friday the 30th of November instant, before the court house door in Hillsborough,

Two likely NEGROES,
one man and one girl.

The above sale was formerly advertised to take place on the 7th of September last, at the residence of Mrs. Murdock, but was postponed by consent of parties.

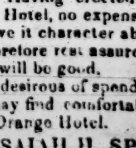
SAMUEL KERR, *Trustee.*
November 14. 45—

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor then anticipated. And besides, northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETOR.
October 12. 43—

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad. His customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.
October 17. 41—tf

☞ The North Carolina Standard, and Carolina Patriot, will publish the above six months, and forward their accounts to the proprietor for payment.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date,

The Store House now occupied by Cave & Holland.

One other Lot, No. 38 Tryon street, with a Stable, adjoining the lot of George Burgwin, esq opposite Mrs. Waters.

One other Lot, No. 51 Hasel street, opposite William Numan's.

The sale to take place before the Court House on Saturday the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock on the same day, I shall offer for sale, on the same terms, at the residence of Mr. Anderson, his

Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

For sums under ten dollars cash will be expected. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *Trustee.*
October 3. 39—6w

From the Christian Keepsake for 1838.

IN BEREAVEMENT.

BY MONTGOMERY, OF SHEFFIELD, (ENGLAND.)

Lift up thine eyes, afflicted soul!
From earth uplift thine eyes,
Though dark the evening shadows roll,
And daylight beauty dies,
One sun is set,—a thousand more
Their rounds of glory run,
Where science leads thee to explore
In every star a sun.
Thus when some long-loved comfort ends,
And nature would despair,
Faith to the heaven of heavens ascends
And meets ten thousand there;
First faint and small, then clear and bright,
They gladden all the gloom,
And stars that seem but points of light,
The rank of suns assume.

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.

LETTER II.

The duty of all men to become rich.

Continued.

Mr. Editor:—*The gospel does not require of us, as a general rule, to give away* ALL *that we have to benevolent institutions.* There are duties of a social, domestic and private nature which require the possession of the means, in order that they may be performed.

1. *We must be "lovers of hospitality."* "Given to hospitality." Rom. xii. 13. "Using hospitality one towards another without grudging." 1 Pet. iv. 9. We must love to be given to hospitality, without grudging the expense, the time, the labor, or the inconvenience, which may be necessary to the discharge of this duty. What a pity that some men are too busy ever to attend to this subject. They are so deeply engaged in their own affairs, that they have not the time, although possessed of ample means, to obey God! We have no right to put it out of our power, either by too much generosity or two much business, to be hospitable. How can we be hopitable, if we give all we have away?

2. *It is a duty to contribute to the necessities of saints.* "I have showed you, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive." Acts xx. 35. "Remember the poor." Gal. ii. 10. "Ye have the poor always with you." Matt. xxvi. 11. These duties must be performed, and belong particularly to the rich. "Charge them that be rich, that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate." 1 Tim. vi. 17. These are gospel duties, and must be loved by every christian. They, therefore, are in duty bound honestly to endeavor to obtain the means of performing them. And having obtained them, they have no right to give them all away, and thus put it out of their power to fulfil one grand design of the gospel of love.

3. *It is the duty of all men to provide for their families, so as to leave them independent.* "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." 1 Tim. v. 8. From the whole scope of this passage, it is evident that men cannot, without sin, leave their families dependent on the charities of the church; but that they are bound to diminish rather than increase the miseries of the world. We must provide for our families, not only for their present want, but future support. Of course, we have no right to give away to others, or other objects, that which is necessary for the support of our families. When providential circumstances over which we have no control, make us poor, and leave us and our families dependent, we must accept with thankfulness the provisions made for us by the gospel. But it is not our duty willingly to place ourselves or our families in such a state. This is a general principle. There may be exceptions to it.

4. *It is a duty to aid in every good work.* "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." 2 Cor. ix. 8. "Put them in mind to be ready to every good work." Tit iii. 1. A man has not done all his duty, who gives all he has away, or confines his charities to one object.

It is evident from the foregoing statements, that the gospel does not justify voluntary poverty, either from idleness, or a morbid sensibility, nor a mistaken generosity. There is a beautiful harmony in all the christian duties. And when we learn and practice them, not in the pursuit of highly excited feelings, or of favorite objects, but in the light of soberness and of truth, they are most lovely and delightful. There is reason to fear that injury has been done to the flow of religious and of generous feelings by the partial views which some have given on this subject. Men have been urged to give more than their duty required. When the excitement has subsided, any thing but pleasure attends their efforts to redeem their pledge. A reaction takes place, and they loose all confidence in the belief that charity [illegible] happiness.

The general rule by which our giving is to be regulated, is: "Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee." Deut. xvi. 10. 17. "Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him." 1 Cor. xvi. 2. There is no doubt, but that obedience to this rule would furnish all that is required for gospel charity, and still leave enough in the hands of men to perform every other duty, and to enjoy every lawful pleasure.

It may, however, sometimes be a duty, to give all that we have away. And whenever this is the case, we cannot hope to be saved, unless we are willing to do it. When God's glory requires it, all must be given up, or we incur his sore displeasure.

We naturally turn to the Bible to ascertain whether this is requred. We find it is. "He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me: and he that loveth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me." Matt. x. 37. "If any man will come after me, and hate not his father and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." Luke xiv. 26. The terms *love* and *hate* are used comparatively. The state of mind required, is, not that we may not love our friends, this we must do; nor that we must really hate them, this we must not do; but we must hold them as nothing when compared with our devotion to Jesus Christ, and must willingly give them up whenever duty demands, or when they interfere with our duty. In connexion with this requisition must be considered the promise: "Every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or fathers, or mothers, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and shall inherit everlasting life." Matt. xix. 26. Now this exercise of mind, this requirement, and this promise, would never have existed, if some times it might not be required of us to sacrifice our all for God. And we find that such has actually been the case. It may be so again. Christ's disciples forsook every thing to follow him. Matthew gave up his office. Peter and others forsook their nets and ships.

Thus we see, most clearly, that we may be called upon to part from all; that we must be willing to do it; and we cannot be christians unless we are. G.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a resolution for refunding to the subscriber the amount of the State Tax paid by him on insolvent polls, for the years 1835 and 1836

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, *Sheriff.*

November 14. 45—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reade, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 00 42-6w

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE AMERICAN
Phrenological Journal
AND
MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the inquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising, since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as now needed: and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on education, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed: we *must* in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it,* properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our facts we pledge ourselves shall be *bona fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter,* as liberal a compensation *per printed page,* as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be also allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth.* Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable portion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per anum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year,* subscribers will in no case risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the American Phrenological Journal, care of A. Waldie.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

September. 39-

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12, 21—

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber has recommenced the Tailoring Business, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Cave & Holland as a Dry Goods Store. The Fashions will be regularly received; and his work will be executed in good taste and with despatch.

☞ A steady seat of work will be given to a good Journeyman Tailor.

R. F. PLEASANTS.

November 14. 55—

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35 Nassa Street, New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21. 31—

Spring and Summer GOODS
JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99—

William Neal, & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 27,

North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel.

The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

☞ Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

September 1. 35—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

Mail Arrangements.

☞ ALL Letters to go by either of the stages, must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P M.

September 24. 38—

THE
Matchless Sanative,

AN advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY,
Agent for the sale of the same.

☞ N. B. A fresh supply received.

June 27. 26 3m

***Blanks** for sale at this Office*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant, and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"Union, the Constitution, and the Laws."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., [illegible] 1838.

SPRING GOODS.

G. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. Cave & Holland, Hillsborough.

April 5. 6—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Woods v. *Bobbitt and others* – Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing and heard *ex parte* as to him

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

September 19 37—6w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15 08—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase,* and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars a year.* A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms.* I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 26—

Lemay's Almanacks,
FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Cash advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.